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P.L.A.F. fighters assaulting enemy positions in South Viet Nam urban centres

South Viet Nam

NEW SUCCESSFUL P.L.A.F. OFFENSIVES IN TAY NINH

- Major Part of Provincial Capital Controlled by Patriots.
- U.S. Base at Tra Phi Overrun for 3rd Time in 3 Weeks

North Viet Nam

U.S. AGGRESSORS GET HARSH PUNISHMENT

59 Aircraft Downed, 7 Vessels Burnt in August.

THOSE were the losses inflicted on the U.S. by the D.R.V.N. people and armed forces in August.

Beginning with 3 planes downed on the first of the month, including the 30th bagged by the province, Ha

Tinh grounded to planes in August. On August 3, Quang Binh province scored its 50th kill and two days later Vinh Linh caught up with Ha Tinh by knocking out of the sky its 30th U.S. plane, and 30 planes in the whole month. Quang Binh brought down 5 planes on August 9 alone.

It is worth mentioning that in August, a great number of enemy aircraft were grounded before they could release their bombs or fire their rockets.

Besides those most brilliant exploits achieved by the conventional A.A. Defence, those of the peasants and workers' militia were also particularly remarkable: 12 supersonic jets were shot down including 5 in Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province.

Up to Sept. 12, 1968

3,152

U.S. aircraft
were downed

26,000 soldiers and police scoured Chicago, where the Democratic Party national convention was held. Such was the spectacle presented to the world by the United States of America: 26,000 police and soldiers, to hold a political congress! In spite of all the electoral machines, resounding speeches, compromise motions and ambiguous programme, which try to cover up the real issues the U.S. offers at present to the world the image of a divided, anguished nation, torn asunder and a prey to violence. Ghetto Negroes rebel, youths tear up their draft cards, large numbers of writers and artists, well-known politicians, scholars of high repute refuse to endorse the government's policy; business circles are beset with anxiety.

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SOUTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

To President Nguyen Huu Tho,

and members of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces:

I cordially send you my best greetings, and request you to convey to our fellow-countrymen, fighters and cadres throughout South Viet Nam my following congratulations:

Dear South Viet Nam fellow-countrymen, fighters and cadres,

The heroic South Vietnamese armed forces and people have been upholding a spirit of continual offensive and winning repeated victories. To mark the recent anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, you fought many fresh battles; you mounted hundreds of successful attacks and uprisings in all parts of South Viet Nam like:



Tay Ninh,
Binh Long,
Da Nang,
Quang Nam,
Quang Ngai,
Ben Tre,
Gia Lai,
and many other places.

These big victories of South Viet Nam have made our position yet steadier and our strength still greater.

But the nearer our victory, the greater our hardships. The heroic South Vietnamese armed forces and people, resolutely defying all difficulties and hardships, fighting valiantly and persistently, will certainly record still greater victories.

Please accept my affectionate and "determination to win" wishes.

Hanoi, September 8, 1968

HO CHI MINH

- * In Tay Nguyen, Western Highlands, over 400 adverse troops put out of action in 6 days.
- * Third U.S.-puppet disaster at Go Huynh (Quang Ngai province): 3 companies destroyed.
- * Da Nang Sector: 650 enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured between August 30 and September 4.
- * Near Hue City, one U.S. artillery battalion and one U.S. infantry company wiped out; 455 G.I.'s knocked out of action and 12 105mm and 175mm howitzers destroyed.

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Whither America?

And yet never has America been so rich, never has the output of her factories been so high, never have the inventions of her technicians been so many, never has her national income been so considerable. If one probes the heart of each American, one will feel that his pride of belonging to the richest nation on earth is strongly tinged with bitterness, worry, even agony. For the first time in U.S. history, the American people as a whole have a guilty conscience. They feel that the machine on which American life is built, their own lives and that of the nation, has come to a

standstill. A nation can turn out ten million motor-cars per year, carry out successful landings on the surface of the moon, without ensuring for its citizens either material stability, law and order in the cities, or tranquillity of conscience. After Santo Domingo, came Viet Nam; after Martin Luther King, came the turn of Robert Kennedy; after Watts, there were Newark and scores of other cities. Whither America?

Mr Johnson had solemnly promised peace, but he has intensified the war. Democrats

(Continued page 2)

VIET BAC AUTONOMOUS REGION CONSTANTLY FORGING AHEAD

(Continued from page 1)

JOHNSON Peter Johnson, 21, service number 2190473, company Bravo of 27th Sappers' Battalion, First Division of U.S. Marines stationed at Non Nuoc

In terms of war materials, the P.L.A.F. destroyed over one thousand and military vehicles including over 800 tanks and armoured cars, nearly 100 cannons and 25 big logistic depots. They also sank or burnt nearly 100 war vessels and other craft, downed or destroyed hundreds of planes and choppers and flattened more than one hundred posts.

In announcing in August its Political Programme, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces was in a position to rally more patriotic-minded intellectuals, students, industrialists, businessmen and even army-men and civil servants of the puppet regime in a broad na-

Shortage of manpower. This was acutely felt everywhere and in all missions, "clearing" as well as "holding," intervention as well as regrouped defence. Hence this velocity to "Vietnamize" the war fancied by the Pentagon: the puppet army is like a house of cards and is on the verge of collapse, the efforts of Thieu-Ky-Huong to reorganise the

In face of the obduracy of the U.S. aggressors, the fourteen million South Vietnamese, carried forward by their victories and together with their northern fellow-countrymen, are resolved to foil all frenzied counter-attacks of the enemy and to bring to a successful end the greatest resistance war in the history of the

As an American gallon equals 3.78 litres, 10 million gallons will make 37.8 million litres, a quantity of toxic chemicals which need 10,000 sorties of C.123 to carry and are theoretically sufficient to destroy 3 million acres (or 1.21 million hectares) of food crops. The New York Times

One of the maniacs of bacteriological and chemical (B and C) weapons in the U.S., J.H. Rothschild, wrote a book "Tomorrow's weap-

Since 1965 the U.S. aggressors have transferred to South Viet Nam the "Mobile Laboratory" of Unit 406 (whole name: Experimental Unit N° 406 of the Sanitary Service of U.S. Land Army in Japan).

A South Viet Nam N.F.L. communiqué has warned that all enemy caught in the very act of spraying toxic chemicals will be treated as war criminals. Such a warning which assumes its full import for crews of C. 123 planes—so slow and vulnerable—had better be served again in a more comprehensive manner on other U.S. pirates who are likely to resort to C and B weapons as "supreme hope and supreme thought" of the U.S. neo-colonialist war of

DO XUAN SANG
International Law department,
D.R.V.N. Institute of
Juridical Sciences

operate with the U.S. army
of aggression in Saigon.

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Besides toxic chemicals, one has to foresee the intensified use of other chemical weapon, especially war gases and also biological weapons.

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Viet Nam the "Mobile Laboratory" of Unit 406 (whole name: Experimental Unit N° 406 of the Sanitary Service of U.S. Land Army in Japan). It is in fact an experimental centre for B and C weapons in which many Japanese war criminals are employed. West German "specialists" who are former Nazis, also co-

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asked in an anguished voice, "Setting about it this way wouldn't leave you boys much time to fight the Yanks, would it?"

Hai answered in a whisper, "We couldn't find a single hushing mill, Uncle!"

"Of course you couldn't. Nobody is using one in these

Later, the story was told me as I stood before a tumble-down shack, beside a mangled mango tree. The hut had belonged to Uncle Bay Don, the limping old man who had visited us as we were pounding pepper with a hand-log." "Well, you've went home that night, Uncle Bay Don discussed the matter with some other old

the pines into the beautiful set of hidden if you want to live." In silence, the old man walked to the mango tree, then turned facing the thug. He stood upright and put a hand on his breast, where the heart was beating. "It's all in here," he said in a clear voice.

As the police chief levelled

The gun crashed. The old man collapsed, one of his hands grasping at the mill-teeth the thug's kick had scattered on the ground.

Uncle Bay Don's cry never died in the hearts of the local people. During the entire campaign, P.L.A.F. men were operating in the region, never ran short of supplies, which the people kept sending to them in a continuous flow. And whenever we P.L.A.F. fighters lifted a bowl of white rice to our lips, we never failed to remember Uncle Bay Don's limping gait. His memory was with us as we marched into the city to mete out due punishment to the

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference Reaffirms Full Support for Viet Nam

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S GREETING MESSAGE

I have the honor to convey to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Extraordinary Conference my warmest greetings. I sincerely thank you for your unflinching and powerful support to our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national solidarity. Your conference constitutes a great inspiration for our entire people and a brilliant manifestation of solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

The U.S. imperialists are waging one of the most ruthless wars of aggression in history against the Vietnamese people. Exercising their sacred right of self-defense, the whole Vietnamese people have been resolutely resisting it to defend their independence and freedom. We recorded repeated big successes and are sure to win final victory.

Though the United States is unquestionably in a losing position, it keeps intensifying the war in both zones of Viet Nam and maintaining a most odious attitude in Paris, which prevents progress of the conversations between the two sides. But its setbacks grow in proportion to its stubbornness and perfidy.

Our people cherish peace but this must be peace in real independence and freedom. The United States must withdraw its troops from the bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N.; it must

end its aggression in South Viet Nam, withdraw all U.S. and American troops from there and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs; it must recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and enter into talks with the latter on problems of concern to South Viet Nam. That is the substance of the four points of the D.R.V.N. and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. That is a stand of independence and peace consistent with the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

I wish the Conference good success and I am sure that it will contribute to further step up the Asian and African peoples' movement of support for, and solidarity with, the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the interests of the Vietnamese people and of the national liberation movement in the world.

May the militant friendship between the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism further consolidate and develop day by day.

Hanoi, September 8, 1968
HO CHI MINH
President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

THE Asian and African peoples fully support the May 26 statement of the D.R.V.N. National Assembly and the June 26 statement of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on the Vietnamese people's inalienable right to resist the U.S. aggressors at any place on the Vietnamese soil", declared Youssef El Sobel, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in Support of the Vietnamese People's Fight against U.S. Imperialist Aggression, in his progress report at the opening session of its Extraordinary Conference in Cairo on September 14, presided by 51 delegations from various countries and observers from world organizations.

The conference gave a standing ovation to Nguyen Thua Son, head of the South Viet Nam delegation, and Dr. Nguyen Van Huong, head of the North Viet Nam Delegation, when they were introduced by Youssef El Sobel.

The Organisation's Secretary General warmly praised the resounding victories won by the Vietnamese people in both zones which inspired the

peoples of Asia and Africa and which portended the U.S. aggressors' inescapable total defeat.

He drew the attention of the conference to President Ho Chi Minh's July 20 appeal and called on all member organizations, the Asian and African peoples and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world to agitate for a relentless and vigorous condemnation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for moral, political and material active support to the Vietnamese people, including the sending of volunteers to fight at the side of the Vietnamese people.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We appreciate for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

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23rd D.R.V.N. FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY (SEPT. 2) OBSERVED IN THE WORLD

ON the occasion of the 23rd founding anniversary of the D.R.V.N., President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese leaders received congratulatory messages from leaders of the Soviet Union, People's China and other brother socialist countries. Telegrams were also sent by heads of States and Governments of friendly countries to the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Kingdom of Laos, the Algerian Democratic Republic, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Yemen, the Republic of Southern Yemen, the Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of India.

Below are excerpts from some of these messages:

The message of congratulation signed by L. I. Senoussi, Secretary General of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; N.V. Porgony, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman

of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, said:

"The Soviet Union backs the stand of the D.R.V.N. at the Viet Nam-U.S. official conversations in Paris, and supports the demand of the D.R.V.N. Government for a complete and unconditional cessation by the U.S. of the bombing and other acts of war against North Viet Nam so as to create favorable conditions for a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

"The Vietnamese people can rest assured that the Soviet Union will always stand on their side. Carrying out its international duty, the Soviet Union will continue to render the D.R.V.N. and the Vietnamese people necessary assistance in their struggle against imperialist aggression, for the right to build their life at their own will."

The message signed by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Lin Biao, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee;

and Chou En-lai, Premier of China, said:

"The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation is progressing splendidly.

"We firmly believe that, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and obstacles they will still meet with in their march forward, the Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, suffice it that they bring into full play the spirit of thorough revolution, and persevere in a protracted resistance.

"As heretofore, the 700 million Chinese people will by your side because Vietnamese people in their war to a finish against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

The message from Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihamoni to President Ho Chi Minh, read:

"I once again assure you of our full solidarity in the

Cambodian Government Refutes U.S. Slander

News from CAMBODIA

THE Royal Government of Cambodia on September 8 sent a note to the U.S. Government refuting the U.S. August 15 claim that it was "deeply concerned over the intensified activity of Vietnamese Communist forces (South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces-Ed.) in the south-eastern part of Sway Kingdom" of Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government's note pointed out: "Evidently, Cambodia does not threaten the security of the United States. The U.S. note can precisely be regarded as an intervention in the internal affairs of the Kingdom."

The note went on to say that in the eyes of international law, the U.S. is not at all entitled to ask Cambodia to accept U.S. supervision and a sovereign State, to account for the defense of her neutrality and national integrity; that the presence of American armed forces in South Viet Nam is illegal and constitutes a flagrant violation of the Vietnamese people's national rights. There is consequently no ground for the U.S. government to interfere in the relations between Cam-

bodia and Viet Nam. The American government, guilty of repeated murderous and aggressive acts against the Cambodian civilian population, has always refused to recognize its responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

After refuting the odious allegations of the U.S. about the existence of Vietnamese bases, training camps, arsenals, workshops, food stores and supply lines on the territory of Cambodia, the note stressed the impossibility of setting up such bases in Cambodia as fancied by the American military authorities.

It referred to a note forwarded to the Cambodian Foreign Ministry on August 23 by the International Commission for the Supervision and Control in Cambodia saying: "In the course of its control duties during the course of years, the Commission has conducted on the border between Cambodia and Viet Nam investigations of incidents conducted on the border between Cambodia and Viet Nam. The Commission has never found any evidence to substantiate the U.S. claim that Cambodia had given refuge on its territory to any foreign forces."

20th Founding Anniversary of the DRP of Korea (September 9, 1948)

TWENTY-YEAR LONG HEROIC STRUGGLE

THE working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have just jubilantly celebrated the 20th founding anniversary of their Republic.

For the 20 million Koreans the grand date: September 9, 1948, takes pride of place in their plurimillennial history. The founding of the D.P.R.K. strengthened the inexhaustible force of Korea. In the birth and growth of the D.P.R.K., the South Korean people find firm prop and vigorous encouragement for their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its flunkies and for the liberation of the South and reunification of the country.

The last two decades have witnessed a heroic struggle and unprecedented success in the history of Korea. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party headed by comrade Kim Il-Sung, the North Korean people, after defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and rapidly healing the war wounds, have been holding aloft the banner of self-reliance and advancing the building of their country into a socialist industrial and agricultural, thus creating the basis for a firm, independent and self-supporting economy.

Since the founding of the D.P.R.K., the Korean Workers' Party, the D.P.R.K. government have always considered the com-

plete liberation of the country their primary task and have therefore worked out many plans to settle the problem of unification of Korea by peaceful means on the basis of democracy and sovereignty without foreign interference. But the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have adamantly rejected all reasonable proposals of the D.P.R.K. government. They plot to divide Korea permanently, to step up oppression and exploitation of the South Korean people, to turn South Korea into a base for aggression against North Korea and join hands with the Japanese militarists to prepare for another aggression against the D.P.R.K.

Such a state of things brings home to the South Korean people that the only course left to them is to drive out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the Jung Il clique to achieve national unification. Comrade Kim Il-Sung, the leader of the 40 million Koreans, has said: "Stepped in the shoes of the U.S. aggressors and their valets to a determined and vigorous struggle for the liberation of the South Korean people will supply win great victory for the same ideal and against the same enemy - U.S. imperialism - the Vietnamese people follow with deep

sympathy, and greatly rejoice at each success of the fraternal Korean people. Etched in the great achievements obtained by the D.P.R.K. during the past two decades, we regard them as a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the world socialist system, the people's national liberation movement and to the world movement of peace and democracy. We are enthusiastically and with radiant prospect of the South Korean revolution, the Vietnamese people's legitimate endeavors will foil the U.S. imperialist's provocative and bellicose schemes and to liberate the South and reunify the country. The splendid development of the militant friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and Korea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as the staunch support and precious assistance of the Korean Workers' Party, Government and people constitute a great stimulus to the Vietnamese people in their resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

On the occasion of the grand festive day of the Korean people, the Vietnamese people sincerely extend their warmest greetings to the fraternal Korean people.

(1) Legendary hero believed capable of covering 1,000 li in a day.

the United Arab Republic, said:

"I can assure you of the profound ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries. With my sincere greetings, I wish you good health and happiness and the State of Viet Nam victory, grandeur and prosperity."

The message from Dr. Noureddin Ali Atassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, said:

"The Arab people in Syria express their firm support to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialism and its vicious aggression. The victories achieved by your people have strengthened the forces of the people's struggle against colonialism."

The message from Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, wrote:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely wish the fighting and heroic Vietnamese people more resounding successes in the common struggle and assure you of our unswerving support for your just struggle till final victory is achieved."

"Our Excellency good health."

The message from Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of

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The message from Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of

IN THE LIBERATED AREAS ZONES

Gia Lai Provincial People's Liberation Committee Set Up

FURRED by the prevailing revolutionary upsurge, the people of various nationalities in Gia Lai province in a short time completed the election to People's Liberation Councils at various levels.

On the 35-member Provincial People's Liberation Council are 15 persons of the Jari ethnic group, 15 of the Bahnar group and 5 others of the Kinh (Vietnamese majority people). The Council includes 10 women, 3 heroes and 4 model fighters. All of them have distinguished themselves in the fighting and production, fully representative of all strata of the fraternal nationalities and ethnic groups in the province.

At its first session, the Provincial People's Liberation Council unanimously took note of the great victories won by the local armed forces and people at different stages of the struggle, especially since the generalized attacks and uprisings in early 1968. The meeting held that the U.S. imperialist and their lackeys' aggression was most odious. The more they lose, the more friendly

they perpetrate crimes against the people. Therefore it is incumbent on the people of various nationalities in the province to bring into full play the revolutionary tradition, strengthen their unity, persevere in the fighting, surge forward triumphantly, press on their attacks and uprisings, make all-out efforts to build the rear and realize at all costs the slogan "All for the front, all for victory and all for the seizure of political power."

The assembly also discussed the nature and tasks of people's power in the present revolutionary stage. Such power must be one by the people and for the people. It must see to the people's interests, bring democracy to the people and at the same time strictly enforce dictatorship over the enemies of the people, namely, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and local traitors.

In an atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm and confidence, the People's Liberation Council of Gia Lai province has elected the Provincial People's Liberation Committee composed of a chairman, two vice-chairmen and 4 members.

Dead Girl in Viet Nam jungle

Green are Vietnam's forests, And red is Vietnam's soil, Who lies there, dead, In deep jungle folds?

An American G.I. dead, His home state, who knows? Fair hair tinged with red, Eyes closed for ever, Lonely in jungle recess.

Back home across the ocean, His parents wait for a stroll, And his little boy writes to Dad, In his daydreams, a mother and a father.

Oh Virgin Mary, have pity on us, Who may be soon written in Vietnam's soil.

In the Viet Nam jungle, this summer, Dead leaves come fluttering down, Oh G.I. hugging the earth, How your Mother's prayer?

Green are Vietnam's forests, And red is Vietnam's soil, G.I. who lies there, dead, Know you, Mother, you're in turmoil.

In days and days of protest, Marches your silver-haired mother, Your wife and little soldier, From front of troop trains, the leafless! How magnificent, that gold-starred banner, In American hands clasped tight!

In the jungle, eternal night Has dawned, when your eyes, May I call you, G.I. of America's youth, Can look straight at the clear sky, And see your truth?

No, your life is not in Viet Nam, But right here in America. THANH HAI (South Vietnamese poet) Translated from the poem

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

NEW SUCCESSFUL P.L.A.F. OFFENSIVES IN TAY NINH

— Major part of provincial capital controlled by patriots.
— U.S. base at Tra Phi overrun for 3rd time in 3 weeks.

In the small hours of Sept. 11, a new wave of offensives of the P.L.A.F. erupted in Tay Ninh province, Northwest of Saigon. Many targets came under attack and sharp fighting is still in progress, *Giai Phong Press Agency* reported.

At 0.30 a.m., after a barrage of artillery fire, Liberation infantrymen assaulted the U.S. Tra Phi base, 7 km North-Northeast of the provincial capital. Following a fierce hand-to-hand combat, the patriots were in control of the terrain at 3 a.m., destroyed a large quantity of material and armoured cars and pulled a large number of enemy troops out of action.

At the same time, at Village Three in Ben Cu, near Dau Tieng, the H.Q. of a brigade of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division (24 km East-Southeast of Tay Ninh), another U.S. base camp suffered the same fate after an one-hour battle.

Meanwhile, other P.L.A.F. units swarmed into Tay Ninh and seized control of many districts East, South and West of the city. The local people exercise their control over the streets, breaking the enemy's grip. Hundreds of families concentrated in camps took advantage of this opportunity to return to their native villages in the liberated areas.

Simultaneously, 4 military sub-sector H.Q.'s in the province were pounded by Liberation gunners and many communication lines mangled by the local people.

It was further reported that 14 U.S. armoured troops carriers were destroyed on Sept. 3 between Tay Ninh and Dau

Tieng and that on Sept. 7, the U.S. Special Forces camp at Ben Soi (17 km Southwest of Tay Ninh) sustained serious losses in a P.L.A.F. attack.

Another report of *Giai Phong Press Agency* said that in the same province, the U.S.-puppet troops suffered considerable losses in the last 10 days of August in Trang Bang district alone, about 40 km North-Northeast of Saigon, on Highway No. One: 800 enemy soldiers among them, 550 men of Brigade U.S. 101st Air Cavalry Division, were put out of action; 3 U.S. and one puppet companies were destroyed.

Total U.S.-puppet losses in this province in the second half of August amounted to 6,500 men, of them 5,200 G.I.'s, killed, wounded or captured (two prisoners), 900 vehicles, including 500 tanks and armoured cars, and 51 cannons destroyed, and 26 planes or helicopters shot down. In this period, the enemy had in this province 8 battalions and 24 companies put out of action. The reinforced First Brigade of the "Tropical Lightning" Division was seriously mauled.

IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS

— In less than a week, more than 400 adverse troops put out of action.

— A puppet general and a U.S. colonel killed near Duc Lap.

In the Pleiku sector, 3 enemy companies were destroyed or decimated on Sept. 1st, one of them was wiped out and another depleted, respectively 2 km West-Southwest and 24 km Northwest of this city. The 3rd was put out of action on Highway No. 14 on Sept. 4.

On the night of Sept. 1st, in a lightning attack on Pleiku Radio station, the

patriots killed or wounded 50 adversaries. On Sept. 6, a U.S. platoon was wiped out and 7 armoured cars were destroyed when a U.S. motor pool 17 km West of the city came under attack.

Further South, in the Ban Me Thuot sector, the P.L.A.F. on Sept. 1st brought down 6 helicopters called in to provide support for the beleaguered Duc Lap camp. Two days later, in a raid on an airfield 8 km Southeast of Ban Me Thuot, they put 100 enemy troops out of action and burnt down 5 military depots and 12 barracks.

On Sept. 8, the P.L.A.F. shot down a helicopter near Duc Lap, killing the puppet general commanding the 23rd Division and several other officers including a U.S. colonel.

In addition to the losses sustained by the adversary in other sectors of the Western Highlands, the battle count for the period from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5 put enemy losses at 415 casualties (including nearly 200 G.I.'s), 7 artillery pieces and 22 military vehicles put out of action and 13 planes and choppers grounded.

IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO (CENTRAL VIET NAM)

3rd enemy disaster in Go Hayn on Sept. 3 and 650 U.S.-puppet troops put out of action in 6 days in the Da Nang sector.

G.P. Press Agency reported that P.L.A.F. activity in the Quang Ngai sector (18 km southeast of Da Nang) where, as reported in our last issue, one battalion and 2 companies of puppet troops were wiped out in 2 combats on Aug. 22 and the following days at Go Hayn. On Sept. 3 engaging several enemy columns in

this sector, less than 10 km West of Quang Ngai City, the P.L.A.F. destroyed 3 more companies of puppet regulars and set 6 M-113 armoured troops carriers ablaze. This was the 3rd disaster of the adversary in Go Hayn in 13 days, which brought total enemy losses in this area to about a thousand men put out of action.

In the neighbourhood of Da Nang city, in the 3 days ending Sept. 1st, the patriots beat off a series of enemy counter-attacks near Vinh Dien, killing, wounding or capturing 427 enemy troops. Two U.S. platoons were destroyed at Dai Loc and a big fire gutted Xuan Thien airfield (24 km Northwest of Da Nang) which was pounded on the night of Sept. 4.

All told, between Aug. 30 and Sept. 4, 650 adverse soldiers were wiped out in the Da Nang sector.

NEAR HUE CITY

An artillery battalion, an infantry company and the Operational H.Q. of the U.S. force destroyed.

On Aug. 29 at Zero hour sharp, G.P. Press Agency dispatch said a violent assault was launched against a U.S. position at

Vi Gia Thuong, on a fortified bare hill 12 km South of Hue. After 35 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting, the P.L.A.F. gained control of the battlefield, completely destroying the post. An artillery battalion, an infantry company and the U.S. Operational H.Q. were wiped out. 15 G.I.'s were killed, wounded or taken prisoner, and 12 105-mm and 175-mm howitzers, 4 machine-guns, one dumps and military warehouses destroyed. Many wounded fell into the hands of the attacking forces.

In the Mekong Delta, on the night of Sept. 6, and early next day, the P.L.A.F. shelled the H.Q. of puppet Division 10, the 407th military sector H.Q., provincial administrative buildings and a military training camp in this city. My the provincial capital and 8 other urban centres and sub-sector H.Q.'s in the province came under fire in the last 10 days of August during which period the adversary lost 1,582 men including 800 G.I.'s put out of action, 38 vehicles destroyed, 8 planes and helicopters grounded, 4 vessels sunk and 6 105-mm howitzers destroyed.

A typical co-ordinated action between the people and Liberation forces*

TAY NINH UP ARMS

SINCE the night of August 17, the people's armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have been mounting violent and repeated attacks on enemy positions all over the province.

In co-ordinated actions with revolutionary forces, various strata of the people, regardless of religion, have risen in arms to break the enemy's grip and re-conquer freedom. N.F.L. flags and slogans appearing everywhere have heralded a new revolutionary situation, in the whole province.

While the Quy Thien post in the Cao Dai Holy See was being overrun, the local people hunted down thugs in the streets. 6,000 people cut off Highway No. 7. On Highway No. 1, the inhabitants destroyed a 12-metre long bridge, 4 kilometres South-east of Go-dan, and set up some hundred obstacles. Traffic on Highway No. 19 was also interrupted because of the destruction of a bridge and other sabotage. Highway No. 22 was sealed off by three 100-metre wide ditches.

On August 18, Liberation troops broke into "strategic hamlets" in the Cao Dai Holy See area, enthusiastically welcomed and helped by

the Cao Dai community. Cao Dai dignitaries, civil servants, former officers and believers, in co-ordination with the people's forces, captured 40 agents from reactionary organizations and the enemy's machine of repression, punished a number of criminal agents and reformed others.

In some places, after holding meetings, the people demonstrated before posts against the enemy's crimes, for compensations for losses suffered and the ending of destruction, against American raising with artillery and aircraft of 100 houses in the market quarter and burning of the Holy See Hospital. Leaders carrying the N.F.L. Political Programme were extensively distributed.

3,000 peasants from Thanh Dien village in the outskirts of Tay Ninh city crowded into the provincial capital, a 4-kilometre long procession with 200 oxen and water buffaloes and 100 hand carts and ox-carts which blocked the way of enemy tanks and armoured vehicles. The demonstrators shouted slogans demanding the ending of wanton shelling and damages for losses suffered.

In 4 days, from August 16 to 20, in the provincial capital, districts and villages, there were actions staged by over 70,000 people against thugs, for democratic liberties and for their right to be masters of their own destiny.



*Liberation fighters
drawing lessons of experience
for the next battle.*